



Eagle Zinc Site Interim Remedy Proposed Plan

U.S. EPA Region 5

May 27, 2009

Presentation Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. Superfund Remedial Process/Interim Remedies
- III. Site History
- IV. Site Risks
- V. Cleanup Options
- VI. How EPA Selects a Final Cleanup Plan
- VII. EPA's Preferred Option
- VIII. Questions

Introduction: The Eagle Zinc Team

■ EPA

- Nefertiti Simmons – EPA Project Manager
- Thomas Krueger – EPA Site Attorney
- Virginia Narsete – EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
- Joan Tanaka – EPA Supervisor
- Lisa Cundiff – CH2MHill – Contractor for EPA

■ Illinois EPA

- Rick Lanham – Illinois EPA Project Manager
- Clarence Smith – IEPA Manager

■ Hillsboro Community

Introduction:

Purpose of this Meeting

- To get your opinion about EPA's interim proposed cleanup option.
- EPA's Interim Proposed Cleanup Option
 - Demolish all buildings and associated structures
 - Consolidate debris on-site
 - Cover debris with one-foot of clean soil
 - Offsite: Asbestos and Wood
 - Recycle steel, metal, and other material

Introduction:

The Key Messages

- EPA has organized this site clean up into **three phases** to facilitate cleanup and quickly mitigate risk.
- This interim remedy addresses lead contamination in the buildings and associated structures at the Eagle Zinc site.
- EPA's preferred option: Option 2
 - Demolish all buildings, debris onsite and cover with soil, recycle
- Purpose of Meeting: inform the public and receive public opinion about the proposed plan.
- EPA will consider public and state comments before deciding on a remedy.

Superfund Remedial Process

- National Priorities List (NPL) Listing
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
 - **Early action/Interim remedy**
- Proposed Plan /Public Comment Period
- Record of Decision
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Action

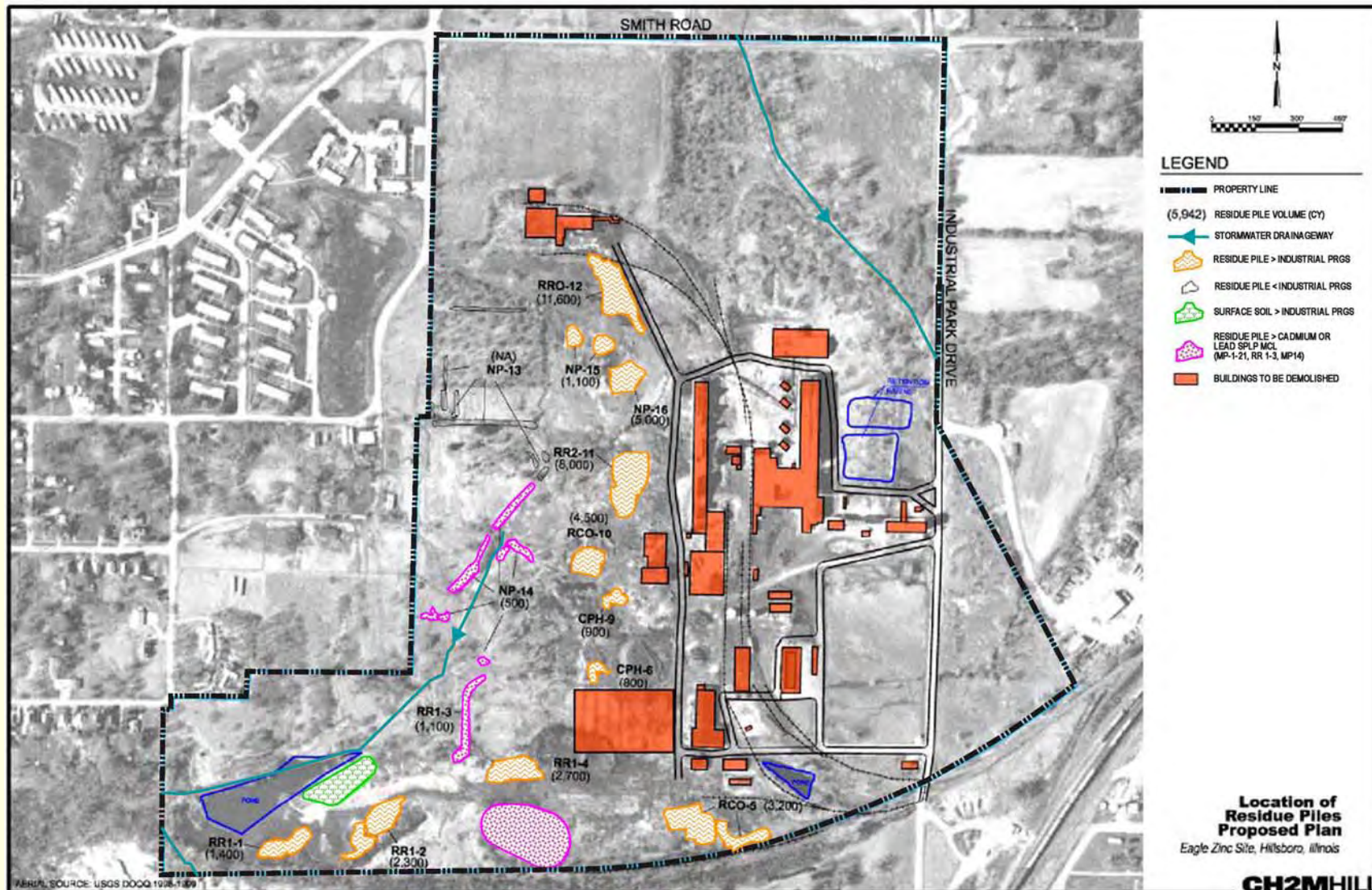
Why Use an Interim Remedy?

- An **interim remedy** is a remedy that is used to manage short-term health risks while actions are planned to address long-term health risks.
- A site should be cleaned up with interim remedies when **early action** is necessary or appropriate.
- Due to **high levels of lead** in dilapidated buildings and adjacent soils and **limited site-access control**, EPA has determined the an **early action** was **necessary** to deal with short-term risks at **Eagle Zinc**.

Site History

- 132-acre site located in northeast Hillsboro – commercial/industrial/residential area
- Previous Operations:
 - 1912 to 2003 – Zinc Oxide Manufacture; other operations included lead pigment, sulfuric acid, metallic zinc, and zinc smelting
 - Previous Owners:
 - Layon Zinc Company, Eagle Picher, Sherwin-Williams
 - Current Owner
 - T.L Diamond/Eagle Zinc

Site Map



Site History (cont...)

- Illinois EPA (IEPA) involvement (State Program)
 - 1973: IEPA conducted an inspection and found scrap metal, furnace residue, and metal-bearing material stored on ground
 - 1981-82: IEPA sampled surface water resulting in Sherwin-Williams removing 36 million pounds of furnace waste
 - 1993: IEPA sampled soil, process wastes, and sediment onsite and at residential properties near the site
 - 1996: IEPA conducted an Expanded Site Inspection
 - 2002 – 2003: Remedial Investigation (RI) by Eagle Zinc with IEPA Oversight

Site History (cont.)

- EPA Involvement (Federal Program)
 - 2003 – 2005: EPA led RI and Feasibility Study activities
 - **September 2007**: EPA put Eagle Zinc on National Priority List
 - 2008 – IEPA sampled on-site buildings and surrounding soils and found high levels of lead contamination*
 - January 2009 – EPA installed fence to limit exposure-Phase 1 of cleanup.

* Interim remedy determined appropriate

Short-Term Site Risks

Associated with Interim Remedy

- What are the risks?
 - Levels of **lead** and other inorganic materials found inside of, on, and adjacent to the buildings exceed EPA screening levels.
 - Potential risks exist for trespassers and future site users who come into contact with the buildings and contaminated materials.
- What is EPA doing to mitigate the risks?
 - EPA has provided a fence to limit site access and exposure.
 - EPA proposes to demolish the contaminated buildings and recycle the steel and other materials.

Long-Term Site Risks

- What are the risks?
 - There is no current human health risk if you stay off-site and don't disturb residue piles.
 - There is no indication that dust emissions produce significant contamination in air or deposition on surrounding soil (crusting of piles).
 - Future land users and trespassers are at risk if contaminated soil is disturbed.
- What is EPA doing to mitigate these risks?
 - Installation of fence to limit exposure
 - The Interim Remedy Mitigates much of the trespasser risks
 - EPA and IEPA are in the process of proposing a remedy for the rest of the site, keeping in mind the future commercial/industrial land use.

What does this mean for Hillsboro Residents?

- As long as you do not come into contact with the onsite soils or the contaminated buildings/ associated structures, there is no risk for you.
- A health consultation provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health says that the site poses no significant risk to the community of Hillsboro.

Eagle Zinc Cleanup Strategy

- Three Phases*:

- Phase 1: Installation of fence to restrict access
– completed January 2009
- **Phase 2: An interim action to address the buildings and associated structures – the focus of this proposed plan**
- Phase 3: A final remedy that will address the rest of the contamination on site

*Facilitate cleanup and quickly mitigate risks

Cleanup Options

- Option 1: No Action.
- Option 2: Demolish all buildings, leave debris **on site**, and cover debris with one foot of soil.
- Option 3: Demolish all buildings onsite and dispose of debris **offsite**.

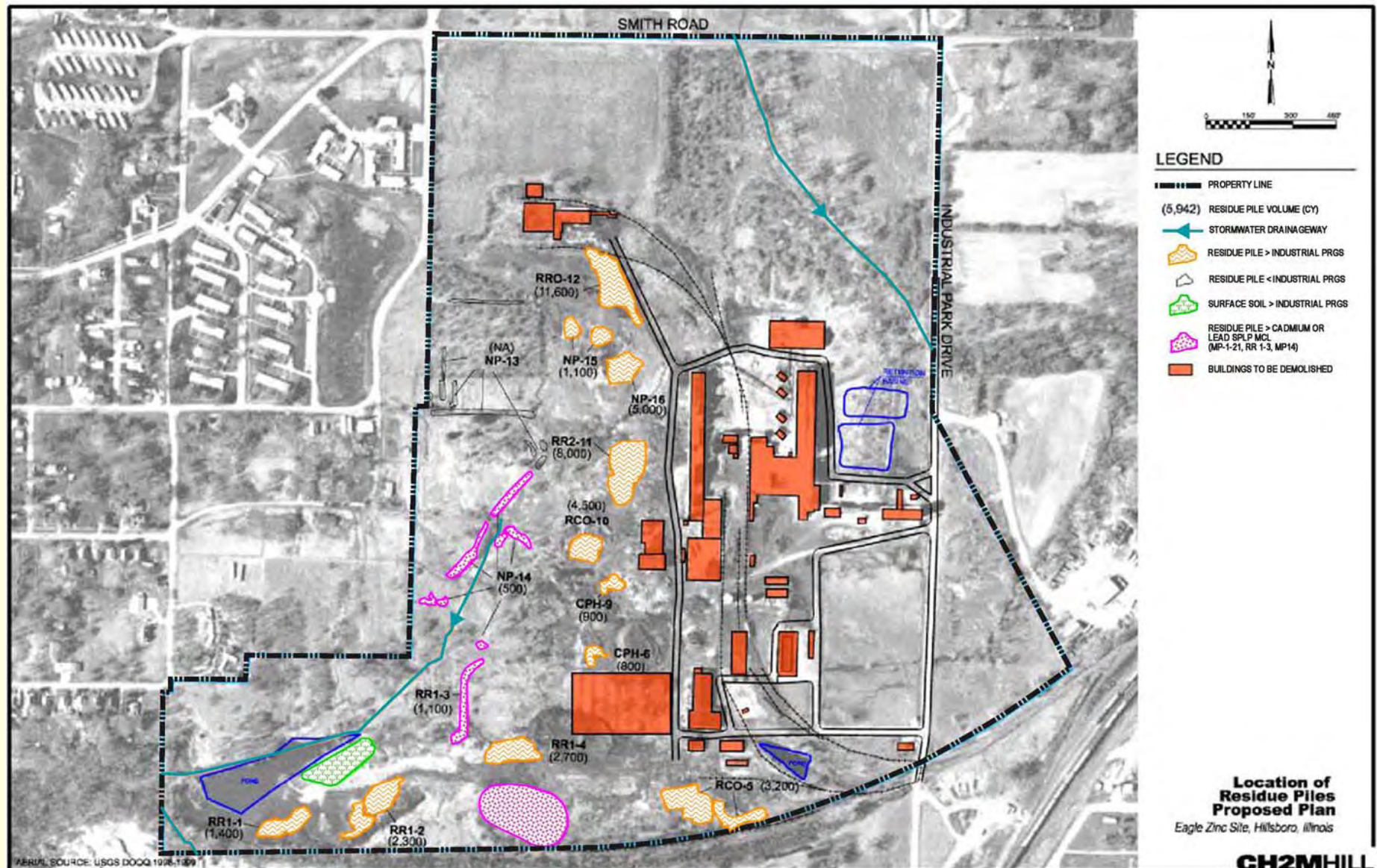
Option 1

- No Action
- No risk reduction
- Cost: \$ 0
- Required to evaluate.

Option 2

- All buildings and associated structures demolished and consolidation of debris on-site.
- Debris covered with one foot of clean soil
- Recycle steel, metal, and other materials
- Asbestos and wood disposed of offsite
- **Cost:** \$1.9 Million
- **Time to implement :** 5 months

Site Map



Option 3

- All buildings demolished and disposal of debris **offsite**.
- Recycle steel, metal, and other material
- **Cost:** \$2.9 Million
- **Time to Implement:** 5 months

Option 2 vs. Option 3

What is the difference?

■ Option 2

- Onsite consolidation of debris under a temporary soil cover.
 - Debris left onsite addressed in final remedy
- Offsite: asbestos, wood, recycled materials
- \$1.9 Million

■ Option 3

- Offsite Debris Disposal to a landfill.
 - Increase risks associated with transportation of contaminated debris
- \$2.9 Million

How EPA Selects Final Cleanup Plan

EPA is required to evaluate all cleanup alternatives against nine criteria:

Nine Criteria

■ Threshold Criteria

- Overall protection of human health and the environment
- Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements

■ Balancing Criteria

- Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment
- Short-term effectiveness
- Implementability
- Cost

■ Modifying Criteria

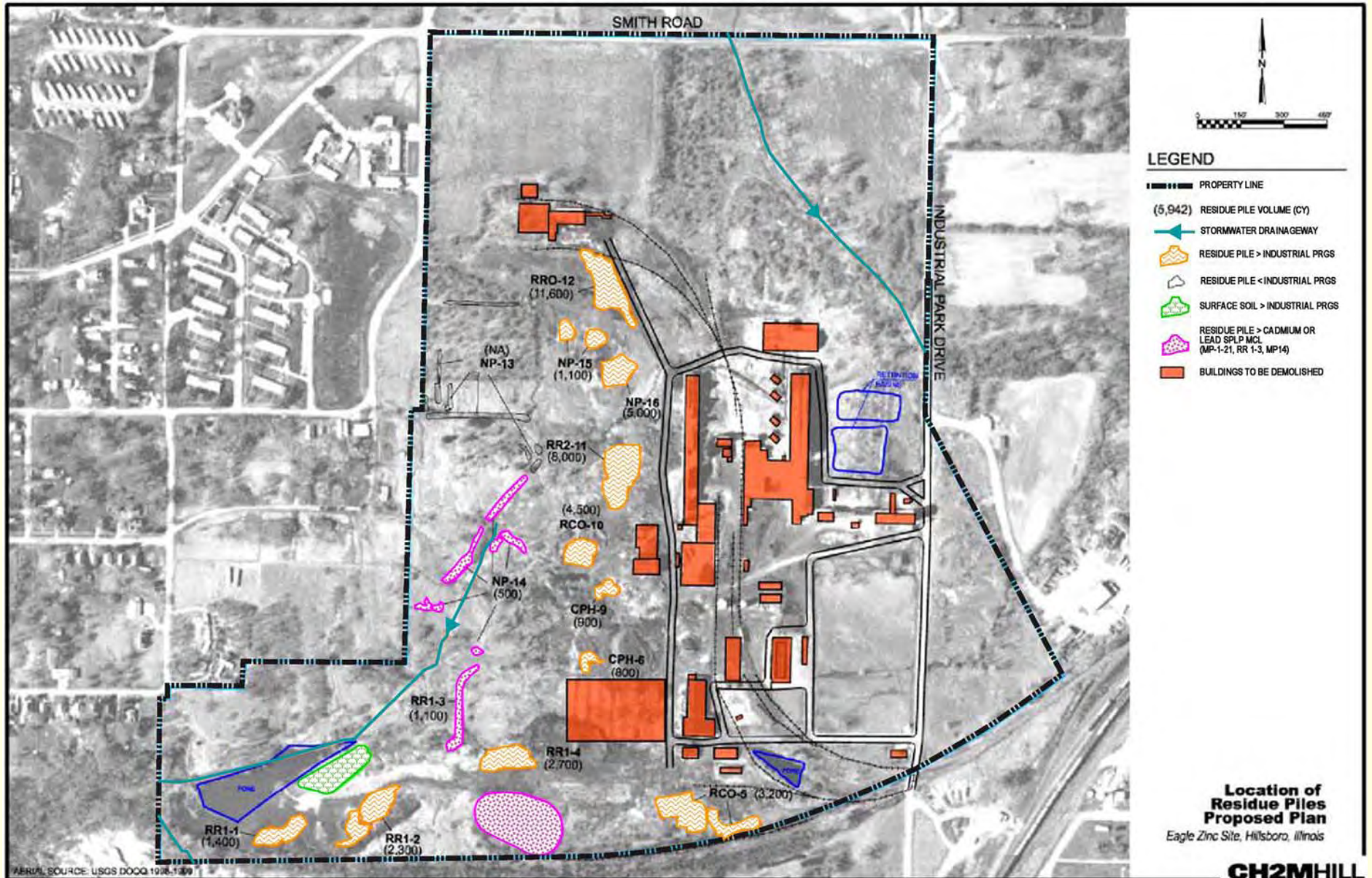
- State Acceptance
- Community Acceptance

Evaluation Criteria	Options		
	1	2*	3
Overall protection of human health and the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Compliance with ARARs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Long-term effectiveness and permanence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Short-term effectiveness	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Implementability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cost (millions \$)	\$0	\$1.9**	\$2.9**
State acceptance	Will be evaluated after public comment period		
Community acceptance	Will be evaluated after public comment period		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fully meets criteria	<input type="checkbox"/> Partially meets criteria	<input type="checkbox"/> Does not meet criteria	
*EPA’s recommended option			

EPA's Preferred Option: #2

- Demolish buildings, cover debris with soil onsite, recycle
- It meets Threshold Criteria
 - Protects Human Health and the Environment
 - Complies with federal, state, and local regulations
- Provides the most favorable balance of the remaining criteria
 - It is cost-effective
 - Uses treatment to the maximum extent practicable
 - It can be implemented quickly
- Fits into EPA's final remedial plans. Any debris remaining onsite will be addressed therein.

Site Map



Who will pay for the interim remedy?

- The potentially responsible parties (PRPs)
 - T.L. Diamond agreed to pay \$750,000 toward cleanup
 - Sherwin-Williams – de minimus settlement pending
- EPA via Superfund Trust Fund monies
 - Used when PRPs are unable to pay
 - 1980's money came from taxes on the chemical and petroleum industries
 - Tax ended in 1990, today money for the Superfund program is appropriated by Congress.
- Eagle Zinc became eligible for these funds in 2007 when it was placed on the National Priorities List.

Next Steps

- We want your opinion.
 - Consider Public Comments on Interim Remedy (30 days)
 - Start: May 18, 2009
 - End: June 18, 2009
- Record of Decision (within the next few months)
 - Documents EPA's selected clean up option
 - Includes a response to public comments
- Remedial Design (within a year of the ROD)
 - Another public meeting to discuss the interim remedial action plans.
- Interim Remedial Action (shortly after RD completion)

Recap

- EPA's Preferred Interim Cleanup Option
 - Option 2:
 - Demolish all buildings and associated structures/
Consolidate debris on-site / Cover debris with
one-foot of clean soil /Recycle steel, metal, and
other material
- This is your opportunity to participate
 - Public comment period: May 18 – June 18
 - After this presentation
- EPA will be back to...
 - Discuss Remedial Action Plans
 - Implement the selected interim remedy
 - Propose and implement the final remedy

For more information

- Administrative Record/ Information Repository
 - documents used for selected the remedy
 - Where: Hillsboro Public Library 214 School St.
- Online:
 - <http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites/eaglezinc>

Send Public Comments to:

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Community Involvement
Coordinator
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Submit Comments Online:

epa.gov/region5/publiccomment

